WASHINGTON.

THE REPORTED ALLIANCE.

Treaty.

road Bonds.

Sensation.

WASHINGTON.

CHICAGO.

Appointments by the President. Startling Attempts at Suicide. Curcago, May 13 .- This morning about o'clock a young man named Henam, a liquor dealer, doing business at 52 Frank-The Indiana Legislature Cone Up in street, went to a well known house of ill-fame kept by May Brown, with whom he was on terms of close intimacy. He went into a bed-room and laid down tell-London Times on the Rejected ing May that he had been up all night and was sleepy. Soon after a groan was heard in the room where Henam was. May entered and found her visitor with a handkerchief steeped with chloroform tied over his mouth and insensible. Doctors were immediately called, and it was discovered that he had taken large

Loyal Decision Respecting Rallquantities of laudanum and morphine in addition to the chloroform. A stomach pump was applied and he was restored to The Tribune on Another Georgia onsciousness. There is a possibility of his recovery. Hanam has been completely infatuated with May Brown, who is some years older than himself, but she has treated him with indifference. This was loubtless the immediate c use of the at-

tempt at self-destruction. The Rumored Foreign Alliance—Olicial Appointments. A Swede, whose name could not be certained, committed suicide by drowning himself in the lake at Highland Park this WASHINGTON, May 12 - The cable telemorning. He had vainly sought emplo grain from London, that initial steps have ment, was out of money, and in despe been taken for an alliance, offensive and defensive, against the United States, caused threw himself into the lake.

INDIANA.

a profound sensation here to-day, and, while the information had no official charscter, there seemed to be a general impression that the news was true. The pretext alleged in the cable telegram was accepted Another Bolt in the Legislature, INDIANAPOLIS, May 13 .- All the Dem generally as plausible. The Presiden was supplied with a copy of the dispatch entatives, except two, resigned th the moment it reached Washington, and it ocning, leaving the House again withou was shown by him to the members of the quorum. In the Senate, at roll call, this cabinet. Some of the latter looked upon ernoon, thirty seven members answered it as a little rensational, and intended to to their names. The doors were locked affect the stock market, while others and the absenters sent for. Pending this thought that an official inquiry should be proceeding the constitutional >mendmen made. Nothing having been received from the Legation in London, dispatches was called up and a vote taken, although the Democratic members present announce were sent to-night inquiring into the truth of the reported triple alliance. The adthat they had sent their resignations to the

Governor this morning. The Lieutenant Governor ruled that the Washington, May 13 -The President enate had not official notice of their resighas appointed Judge Edmunds, of Michiation and declared the amendment rati gap, femerly postmaster to the Senate, postmaster of the Washington City office. Backs is reported as indiguant at the fied by a vote of ayes 27, nays I, 11 Sena tors not voting. It is thought the Repub lican members of the House will vote or the amendment to morrow and then ad The President has appointed Addison

Low inspector of steamboats in the 2d district; Samuel Kauston, do, in the 6th The specific appropriation bill, the Morgan raid bill, and a number of other im district; Wm. H. Raines, Collector of Customs at Brurowick, Georgia; Adam portant bills failed to pass before the bolt. The semi-annual convention of the Ed-tors and Publishers' Association of Indi-W. Surveyor of Customs at Nashville Alto, sey General Hoar decides that any convened in this city to-day. James Brevet ranks conferred since March 1, Medill, of the Chicago Tribone, delivered 1869 null except for gallantry before an address before the association to night on the best mode of conducting a country

GEORGIA.

The Tribune Gets up Another Im

probable Sensation.

NEW YORK, May 13,-The Tribone

Allanta, Ga., special says a large number

of Republicans, from all parts of the State,

are now in this city, believing death cer-

boro, Burk county, on Sunday 1 at, to

man guided him across the fields, and

CONNECTIOUT.

THE DOMINION.

deposited for note circulation.

INTERNATIONAL.

tion of the Rejected Treaty.

Queen.

London special says the Queen to day ac

cested a letter from Hon. Reverdy John

on, asking for the appointment of an in

terview at which he may take formal leave

Moran, Secretary of Legation, as Charge-

de-Affaire until the arrival of Mr. Motley

amendment to the Constitution.

MEXICO.

ninister as a mere commercial agent.

ostile and bids defiance to ministers.

CINCINNATI, May 13. - Oa Saturday, s

little son of G. Durant, telegraph operator

at Boyd's station, Kentucky, fell into a tub

KEY WEST, May 13 .- The following are

he names of the lot on the Brig Omah v,

Thompson, cook; W. Scoti and B Benja-

men, seamen; John Toothaker, the Cap-

tain's son, and a pastenger whose name i

NEW YORK, May 13 - One of the rob

of hot water and was scalded to death,

eet great opposition.

unknown.

Mc. Spinner directs Assistant Treasurers to re-issue instead of cancelling fractional currency falling into their hands. Customs from the 1st to the 8th inst. incluwere three millions nine fifty thousand

migration is nervous.

delay in Cuban recognition.

Mr. L. Q. Washington, of Virginia, called at the executive mansion this morning by appointment to lay before the President the views of the committee appointed by the late Convervative Commission of tain if they go home. Among them are that State, in reference to the approaching election, Mr. Washington having been delegated by the commission to act for

hem.

Judge Lorenz) Sherwood, President of elder of the Methodist Episcopal the Cheap Railroad League, is dead. he Internal Revenue Department decides emphatically that sales of tobacco people to renounce their allegiance stamps to or from any other person than a collector is a violation of law.

Several negrous representing na organi zation known as the National Colored Convention, visited President Grant and presented an address, urging the appointment of negroes North as the best means of reconciling the Southern people to negro officers South. The President said would consider their suggestion. Details of the interview between Grant

and Washington are withheld. Another Radical delegation of citizens from Richmond is expected to night. The following light horse stations will Brant Point Beacon light house, 280 feet barbur, Mass: Old Point Comfort, Beacon

be discontinued after the 30th of June: front; Brant Point light house, Nantucket light on southwest point of Old Point Comfort, Va; Bay Point light port, Royal entrance, S. C. The buoy at the east end of the bay, in the city of Savannah. The The Currency Question-Bank Charlight vessel now stationed at Fishing Rip, in the main ship channel of Port Royal cutrance, South Carolina, will, on the 181 of May, be withdrawn from that station and be immediately transferred to Tybee Island knoll, Savannah River, and will on the evening of the 1st of June, and thence till further orders, exhibit a light at an The bank charters will be renewed ter elevation of thirty feet above the sea level, visible, in clear weather, ten nantical

PHILADELPHIA.

A Heavy Shower of Electricity. PHILADELPHIA, May 13 .- At 2 o'clock to-day the wires hence to Pittsburg were worked without batteries. Electrical dis-turbance interrupted the wires in other

HARRISBURG.

A Becision Making Railroad Bonds HARRISHURG, May 13,-The Court of Common Pleas to day decided the question

involving the liability to taxation of railroad bonds held by citizens of other States. Judge Pearson deciding that if property is protected by l'ennsylvania it could be made to pay its share of taxation.

PROVIDENCE.

Anti-Sprague Man Liceted Mayor. PROVIDENCE, May 13 .- Geo. L. Clarke, anti-Sprague Republican, is elected mayor by 1,418 majority over all others.

CINCINNATI.

A Squabble in the Grand Army. CINCINNATI, May 13. - At a secret session of the Grand Army of the Republic, yesterday afternoon, a question arose whether delegates from States in arrearages for dues to the National Encampment should be admitted to the floor. Illinois and Missouri were in this predicament. In the course of the debate Mr. Davis, of Illinois, said he had no apology to give, nor favors to ask, but that he would either come hers with full rights or not at all. He spoke for three posts in Chicago, Although they had been neglectful in their duties, yet, during the past year, they had raised twelve thousand dollars and supported the widows and orpi ans of the soldiers with the same. The arrearage test was promptly dropped. The Adjutant General's report showed that people. there are in the Unit of Sats thirtyseven departments of the Grand Army the Republic and 2,050 post-

LOUISVILLE.

The Races Postpaned-The Galt House Inauguration LOUISVILLE, May 13.- The races wer

postponed till Saturday on account of the fled to the mountains. impropitious weather. The Galt House inaucuration ball to night, was the most brilliant affair in the Southwest rince the war. Southern intellect and beauty were largely predomi-

ST. LOUIS.

Commencement of the Great Bridge Structure. Sr. Louis, May 13,-The St. Louis and

operations on the Illinois side of the river esterday. Boring was began, which will be continued until rock is reached upon which to lay the foundation of the shore W. J. Gatewood, President of the San

Diego Gila Southern Pacific railroad ar-rived here yesterday from California en rgute to the Memphis convention.

MEMPHIS. Preparations for the Commercial Con

vention. MEMPINS, May 13 .- Weather cool and

Extensive preparations are being made for the Commercial Convention on the 18th | bers who attempted to run away with an anst. All the steam boats and railroads express wagon at the corner of Pearl street will pass delegates free, and visitors half- and Broadway, on the 3d inst., was senfare. A large number of fooms at the tenced yesterday to lifeen years imprisonprincipal hotels have already been secured. | ment at hard labor.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

It is said that Whitelaw Reid will suceed John Russell Young as editor of the Tribune. Mr. O'Sullivan, Mayor of Cork, Ireland has resigned, and Parliment has one subject less to talk about.

Twenty-five persons were confirmed by Bishop Beckwith of the Episcopal Church in Augusta last Sunday. Smallpox is on the increase at Evansville, Indiana, and the Board of Health has ordered a general vaccination of the

inhabitants. The Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincin-nati Railroad have purchased three thousand five hundred tons of English iron for laying their tracke Gen. Jordan, formerly Chief of Staff

to Gen. Beauregard, is to organize the Cuban army. Several thousand soldiers are reported to have left the different United States ports for Cuba. Gov. Stevenson, of Kentucky, has appointed a delegation of the most promi

nent citizens of that State, to attend the Memphis Commercial Convention. The officers of the Fenian Brother hood deny the published statement that they had entered into negotiations for

the transfer of their forces to the Cuban revolutionary junta. Information has been received at St Louis that the steamer John D. Perry

was burned at Duvall's Bluff, Arkansas,

two or three days ago. She was valued at \$15,000, and insured for \$10,000. The Chattanooga Railroad Company to receive sixteen thousand tons English railroad iron during the months of June and July. This looks like work

in earnest. An extract from a letter from Prof Gabb is published, which says he has prospected two hundred square miles of gold-bearing territory in San Domingo, which surpasses in richness any known portions of California and Australia.

Last week fifty convicts were sen from the Penitentiary at Milledgeville to work on the Macon and Brunswick railroad. Convicts are hired out as fast as they come in, at ten dollars per head per annum. There are only about fortynine convicts left in the walls of the

Georgia penitentiary. The Dubuque Times gives an account of the elepement of a young woman, wife of a respectable citizen, with the banjo player of Dup@z & Benedict's minstrels. The lady made the first advances, having become enamored of the banjoist the night of the first performance there, last Wednesday.

A Washington dispatch, speaking o the eight hour law, says: "The Repub licans are terribly alarmed and very much provoked with Hoar and Borie, for creating such a breeze about their ears They say that the Workingmen will desert the party, and, as a consequence defeat it at the coming election."

many members of the Legislature. A desperate attempt was made at Waynes-The New York Times, of Saturday, says: "You can start from New York city this morning, and be in San Francisco next Saturday night. In other Church. He had preached there, and words, you can now cross the American had induced a number of colored continent by rail in eight days. A man to the Methodist Church South, and join was in this place yesterday who was in another church. A gang of the Ku Klux San Francisco on Thursday of last week. planned his death and picketed the road The Pacific railroad is complete. What from his hotel to the depot, but a colored next? All hail, hereafter!"

voluntary guard of colored men accompa-VIRGINIA TOWNSEND'S FATHER ied him to the depot. Upon his arriva there pistols were pointed at his head, and The Old Man in the Almshouse-What

death seemed certain, but the firm stand He Says About His Daughter. by the colored people saved his life. The The reporter of the New Haven Regisonly charge against him that he was a ter has paid a visit to the "Town Farm" of that place, where he encountered Mr. James Townsend, the father of Virginia F. Townsend, the authoress. He had a talk with Mr. Townsend, during which Ratification of the 15th Amendment, HARTEOPP May 13 - The House ratio he made the following statement :

"I am in my eighty-sixth year, and ed the 15th amendment by a strict party have been here about four years. Before that time I was seven years in the Insane Asylum at Hartford; have not seen my daughter, Virginia F. Townsend, by my second wife since I went to the asylum ters to be Renewed for Ten Years. at Hartford. Have seen my wife only OTTAWAS May 12 .- It is stated that the once since; that was some ten years ago. government banking policy to be submit My wife now lives in Newark, N. J., I ted to the House on Friday will provide believe. She has my daughter Mary with her. Have not heard of any o after July, 1871, at the rate of twenty per them by letter, nor have any of them cent. per annum to be completed in 1876 been to see me since I went to Hartford, excepting my wife. I learn that my years, making the double liabilities of the shareholders immediately available. The daughter Virginia is very rich, and rides government will pay the interest on bonds in her carriage, and writes books about how people suffer-(here great tears The banks will be required to keep 20 came in the old man's eyes, and he could hardly stand, he was so overcome)-but per cent in gold for the redemption of heir notes. The notes will be legal tenshe never thinks of me. Well, if she ders, and not subject to discount anydon't want to see me, I dont her where. From the amount of bank capital I know that eld people are burdens now existing, this arrangement, it is con but if she would only come some time and see me I should feel happier, tended, will provide ample means for the expansion of the currency when required. but I am ready to go when God calls me, for I feel I can't last long; I should like to see my wife, but she is getting The London Times on the Vexed Ques old like me, and I can't expect to have her come and see me. My eyesight is failing, and the comfort that I get from LONDON, May 13.-The Times to day books is nearly gone. Have often read has an editorial on the rejected Alabami treaty, wherein it is asserted the governmy daughter's books; liked them very much, they were so natural; but could nent of Great Britain in submitting to an arbitration on the question at all concede she have thought so much of her poor everything that was originally demanded old father? (Here the old man again or expected by the American people, and broke down, and it was some minutes verything that it was possible to concede. before he could resume.) I used to keep a bafber shop in Fleet street nearly opposite Sanford's Block : the house stands there yet; I kept it about fifty years. Reverdy Johnson Takes Leave of the My health is failing me, and I only sel-dom go down town. Mr. Hinman is very NEW YORK, May 13.-The Herald's

of Her Majesty on his retirement from but I have no society. I have but a little office. The Queen has appointed to-mortime to stay; I have no cause to comrow as the day for the interview. Mr. plain of the food; it is coarse and plain, Johnson will present to the Queen Mr. but good."

kind to me, lets me go where I want to.

I dig in the garden a little, and look on

and see others work. I am as comforta-

ble here as one can be in such a place

STARVATION ON THE PLAINS.

Destitution and Sufferings of the Maj. Benjamin Thompson, the agen of the Dakota Sioux, who arrived in this MADRID, May 12 .- In the Cortes to-day city on Thursday night from Fort Wadsan amendment to the constitution was proposed by the Republicans to the effect worth, says the St. Paul Press of May that all powers emanate from the nation 2, reports the existence during the winter and all persons to whom intrusted must be and spring of extreme destitution and elected by and held responsible to the great suffering among the Sioux Indians in the jurisdiction of that agency. He states that there are and have been ample supplies at the fort, but not under his control. Bishop Whipple, to whom the Insurgents Routed - Greenback government entrusted the duty of fur-Scouted-Prote forate Excitement, ishing supplies, has performed it well HAVANA, May 12 - News from Mexico but, instead of entrusting their distributo the 5th has been received. The revotion to the agent, he has assigned that duty to Dr. Daniels, recently appointed in place of Maj. Thomp-son, though he has not yet receive The appointment of Mr. Skelton as American Consul at Mexico was well rehis commission. The agent complains that the method of distribution adopted Mexican journals represent the Prussian by Dr. Daniels was defective and partial, the supplies being issued on the repre-The State of Gusjalatras is extremely sontations of the chiefs to persons de The proposition to issue greenbacks signated by them, and that many of the men living at a distance of from twenty The idea of the establishment of a proto forty miles from the fort received no tectorate by the United States caucus food at all. The consequence, the caused much excitement among the Major says, is that some forty Indian children, and a number of old women and others, have died of starvation INCIDENT AND ACCIDENT. Many of the old women have been re-

> improvement fund under his charge for that purpose; and by this means was enabled to alleviate some portion of the distre-s. GEN JOE LANK, who was on the Nafional Democratic ticket with Breckinridge in 1860, has joined the Catholic

THE CATES-STOKES CON-SPIRACY.

The Nice Little Arrangement through which Senter was to Have Been Disposed of.

> Confession of the Arch-Conspirator.

Not Offices Enough for All.

Correspondence of the Union and American-CHATTANOOGA, TENN., May 12, 1869 .- I see that the evidence that you were kind enough to publish in the Cate-Stokes conspiracy has gone the rounds of the press throughout the State, and has not been denied by any. Such being the case, I began to think that it was hurting some one of the conspirators, if not all, and I am now instant Chief Justice Chase delivered an convinced that such is the fact, as the following document will prove. tract as follows: I desire to offer it as additional ev-The question to be considered, there

idence, and desire it marked EXHIBIT B. ALEXANDRIA, TENN., May 5, 1809 .-Capt. A. G. Sharp-Sir: To my astonshment I see you have lugged me into the Cate and Senter affair.

Your card is incorrect in some particulars. For instance, I did not advise Capt. Cate the course he should pursue; out simply read and explained the 14th mendment. You and Capt. Cate done the most of the talking, as George Cate will testify. You was at different times | bold office contained in the third section very heavy on Senter, but private conversations I will never resort to. I regret there was not postoflices chough for all friends, as those who applied were all good men. Truly, W. B. STOKES,

There are not Governorships enough for all." There are not congressional 'seats "enough for all." So Stokes and Cate conspire politically to hew Senter in pieces as a carcass fit for bounds."

"Stout 'Alfred' stood aghast in speechle To arms! cried 'Billy,' and couch'd his quiver

It is believed here that the bald monkey of the mountain has burned the paws of the Alfred cat in at tempting to pull out the gubernatorial chestnut. Hamilton.

GRANT.

"D. P." writes from New York on the 6th inst. to the Cincinnati Commercial, of an interview with Bonner, of the New York Ledger:

Mr. Bonner was telling me of the warns ngs given the President, by anxious friends, when it was proposed to drive him out behind Dexter, when I asked his opinion of the General.

"I believe him to be a good man, and as a soldier a greatman, but as President he lacks training. He went into officunderrating it and overrating himself. He had the mistaken idea that he could run the Presidency as he commanded an army. Wind is good-muscles are good -but both, when of the best, require training. A good man without preparation may make a hit in a new position out the rule is that he makes a failure. "You consider the President, then,

failure?" "So far, certainly. He should have gathered about him practical men of the world-politicians we call them. In stead of this he has excellent gentlemen, as much out of training as himself. But I believe he has a power like this of Dex ter, that will enable him to retrieve the past and come in all right at the end." "I wish you had given him some advice. I felt better when I saw Grant associated with you and George Wilkes. regard Wilkes as one of the most remarkable men of the day."

"So do I," said Bonner, earnestly; 'h writes with wonderful power and clearness. When you want to try a man's capacity put a pen in his hand. But doubt whether Grant advised wit Wilkes; he certainly did not with me.' "Talked 'hoss,' mostly, did he not?" Well, yes. But I would as soon ex ect Grant to advise with his friends about the movements of his army, as the policy of his administration. It is his

way."
"More's the pity. Had he taken some clear-headed, practical man into his cons fidence he would not now be brooding in wrath over his unhappy complications and disappointments. But we were now in the Central Park and over the smooth road, along which

he gorgeous equipages were rolling exter pricked his ears, and, lifting his perb head, looked another animal. He rod the earth with the ease and elasticity of steel springs, while with his head lightly turned he kept his right eye on his master, awaiting for the signal to be off. But it is against the law to drive rapidly, and a policeman on the main drives, at every few hundred rods, en. orces the law. Once out upon the central road, beyond the park, and Bonner

said "go," and away he went. The fences flew by; the road beneath seemed spin into a ribbon; horses and veicles which we passed seemed for an instant to stand still; and the power with which this glorious animal did his work was only equal to the ease, elecance and beauty of his movements. l'hey affected me like wine.

THE MOUNT VERNON ESTATE. From the Washington Express, May 8. As a apprehension may follow from e announcement made very generally through the press, that the Mount Vers on estate will be sold shortly, we will orrect the mistake and state the facts. The original plot of Mount Vernon ontained 5,000 acres, which has been ivided from time to time among the elatives and heirs of General Washingon. The residence and L200 acres descended to Mr. John A. Washington, who occupied it for many years. When t was understood that he must sell the tomb of Washington would pass into the hands of strangers. The Ladies state in the country, and subscription books to Mount Vernon fund were spend. Through the energy and patrotism f these ladies, aided by the liberal conduced to such pitiful straits that they tributions of Mr. Everett, the amount have been compelled to sustain life by equired was realized, and the home and eating the bark of trees. Mr. Thompson Comb of Washington were rescued from relates some heartrending cases of destistranger hands. For that portion of the tution which fell under his own eye. estate containing the mansion, tomb, and | ment of the court can effect that." Having no control over the supplies at 200 acres of land surrounding, the sum o the fort, and no funds at his disposal for which was wrecked on her passage to the fort, and no funds at his disposal for Pensacola: W Drinkwster, Mate, John the relief of the prevailing destitution, \$200,000 was paid. The title to this property is vested in the Ladies' Mount the Major was compelled to draw on the Jernon Association of the United States

ognized as a member. nection, however, with the purchase of justice and right embodied in other pro- principle and authority. the Association already referred to.

IMPORTANTLEGAL DECISION

Opinion of Chief Justice Chase of the Operation of the Fourteenth Amendment.

SESENYA JEFFP VVIII V Persons Repugnant to Amendment not Removed by It,

Some time since a negro named Cresar Griffin was convicted of a capital offence in the Circuit Court of Rockbridge county, Virginia, and sentenced to be hung. Subsequently an order of discharge from imprisonment was made by Judge Underwood, acting as Judge of the United States Circuit Court, upon a writ of habeas corpus, on the ground that Judge Sheffey, of the State Circuit Court, before whom the trial was had was ineligible under the third section of the fourteenth amendment of the constitution of the United States. The case was appealed to the United States Circuit Court at Richmond, and on the 10th opinion in the case, from which we ex-

garded as operating directly, without any intermediate proceeding whatever, upon all persons within the category of prohibition, and as depriving them at once and absolutely of all official authority and power. then to the question of construction. What was the intention of the people o the United States in adopting the fourteenth amendment? What is the true scope and purpose of the prohibition to The proposition maintained in behalf f the petitioner is that this prohibition, instantly, on the day of its promulgation, vacated all offices held by persons within the category of prohibition, and made all official acts performed by them since that

fore, is whether, upon a sound construc-

tion of the amendment, it must be re-

day null and void. * * * If the construction now contended for be given to the prohibitive section, the effect must be to annul all official acts performed by these officers. No sentence, no judgment, no decree, no acknowledg ment of a deed, no record of a deed, no sheriff's or commissioner's sale-in short no official act-is of the least validity It is impossible to measure the evils which such a construction we'lld add to the calamities which have already fallen upon the people of these States.

The argument from inconveniences great as these, against the construction contended for, is certainly one of no light weight.

But there is another principle which, in determining the construction of this a lamendment is entitled to equal consideration with that which has just been stated and illustrated. It may be stated thus: Of two constructions, either of which is warranted by the words of an der revision, was made in December, amendment of a public act, that is to be 1868, and two months afterwards, in amendment with the general tenor and spirit of the act amended.

This principle forbids a construction of the amendment not clearly required by its terms, which will bring it into conflict or disaccord with the other provisions of the constitution. And here it becomes proper to ex-

amendment. The amendment itself was the first of the series of measures proposed or adopted by Congress with a view to the reorganization of State governments acknowledging the constitutional supremacy of the national government, in those States which had attempted to break up their constitutional relations with the

Union, and to establish an lindependent onfederacy. All citizens who had, during its earlier stages, engaged in or aided the war against the United States, which resulted inevitably from this attempt, had incurred the penalties of treason under the statute

But, by the act of July 17, 1862 while the civil war was flagrant, the death penalty for treason, committed by engaging in rebellion, was practically abolished. Afterwards, in December, 1863, full amnesty, on conditions, which now certainly seem to be moderate, was offered by President Lincoln in accordance with the same act of Congress; and after organized resistance to the United States had ceased, amnesty was again offered, in accordance with the same act, by President Johnson, in May, 1865. In both these offers of amnesty extensive

exceptions were made In June, 1866, little more than a year later, the fourteenth amendment was proposed, and was ratified in July, 1868. The only punitive section contained in it is the third, now under consideration. I is not improbable that one of the objects of this section was to provide for the security of the nation and of individuals by the exclusion of a class of citizens from office; but it can hardly be doubted that its main purpose was to inflict upon the leading and most influential characters who had been engaged in the rebellion,

exclusion from office as a punishment for the offense. It is true that, in the judgment of some minent jurists, its legal effect was to remit all other punishment. And such certainly was its practical effect, fer it led to the general amnesty of December 25, of the same year, and to the orders discontinuing all prosecutions for crime and proceedings for confiscation originating in the rebellion. And such certainly was its practical effect. But this very effect shows distinctly its punitive char-

acter. Now it is undoubted that these provision; of the constitution which deny to the legislature power to deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, or to pass a bill of attainder, or an ex post facto, are inonsistent in their spirit and general purpose with a provision which, at once, without trial, deprives a whole class of persons of offices held by them, for cause however grave. It is true that no limit can be imposed on the people when exercising their sovereign power in amending their own constitution of government. But it is a necessary presump tion that the people, in the exercise that power, seek to confirm and improve Mount Vernon, and it became likely that | rather than to weaken and impair the general spirit of the constitution.

If there were no other grounds than Mount Vernon Association was formed, these for seeking another interpretation with a Regent as presiding officer. A of the amendment than that which we Vice Regent was appointed for every are asked to put upon it, we should feel rselves bound to hold them sufficient But there is another and sufficient ground, and it is this : that the construct tion demanded in behalf of the petitioner is nugatory except for mischief. In the language of one of the counsel

"the object had in view by us is not to

unseat Hugh W. Sheffey, and no judg-Now the object of the amendment is to unseat every officer, whether judicial or executive, who holds civil or military office in contravention of the terms of the of which every dollar-contributor is re- ame idment. Surely, a construction which fails to accomplish the main pur-The property now offered for sale is pose of the amendment, and yet necessathe balance of the estate, which Mr. rily works the mischiefs and incom-

favored, if any other reasonable construction can be found.

construction? In the judgment of the am authorized to say that they unaniable, but very clearly warranted by the terms of the amendment, and recognized by the legislation of Congress.

mously concur in the opinion that a better some convicted by a jury, and sentenced in court held by a judge de facto, acting under color of office, though not de jure, by the legislation of Congress.

The object of the amendment is to

exclude from certain offices a certain class of persons. Now, it is obviously impossible to do this by a simple declar ation whether in the constitution or in the act of Congress, that all persons included within a particular description shall not hold office. For, in the very nature of things, it must be ascertained what particular individuals are embraced by the definition before any sentence of exclusion can be made to operate. To accomplish this ascertainment and ensure effective results, proceedings, evidence, decisions, and enforcement of decisions, more or less formal, are indispensable; and these can only be provided for by

Now, the necessity of this is recognized by the amendment self, in its fifth and final section, which declares that "Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article? There are, indeed, other sections than

the third, to the enforcement of which egislation is necessary; but there is no ne which more clearly requires legislation in order to give effect to it. The fifth section qualifies the third to the same extent as it would if the whole mendment consisted of these two sec-

And the final clause of the third sec tion itself is significant. It gives to Congress absolute control of the whole operaion of the amendment. These are its words: "But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability." Taking the third section then in its completeness, with its final lause, it seems to put beyond reasonable question the conclusion that the intention the people of the United States, in adopting the fourteenth amendment, was to create a disability, to be removed in mary meeting within their build proper cases by a two-thirds vote, and to ings, it became necessary as a lase made operative in other cases by the legislation of Congress in its ordinary ourse. This construction gives certain effect to the undoubted intent of the amendment to insure the exclusion from office of the designated class of persons, if not relieved from their disabilities, and avoids the manifold evils which must attend the construction insisted upon by the counsel for the petitioner.

It results from this examination tha ersons in office by lawful appointment election before the promulgation of the ourteenth amendment, are not remove therefrom by the direct and immediate effect of the prohibition to hold office ontained in the third section; but that egislation by Congress is necessary give effect to the prohibition by providing or such removal. And it results further that the exercise of their several functions by these officers until removed, in pursuance of such legislation, is not un-

The views which have been just stated tion of Congress and of the executive des had been taken possession of by an partment of the government. The de- old cat and a growing family of cision of the District Judge, now un- felines. Suddenly an animated preferred which best harmonizes the February, 1869, Congress adopted a joint resolution entitled "a resolution respecting the provisional governments of Virginia and Texas." this resolution it was provided that bersons "holding office in the provisional governments of Virginia and Texas," but unable to take and subscribe the testoath prescribed by the act of July 1862, except those relieved from disabilamine somewhat more particularly the character of the third section of the

ity, "be removed therefrom;" but a pro vision was added suspending the operation of the resolution for thirty days from its passage. The joint resolution was passed and received by the President on the 6th of February, and not having been returned in ten days, became a law without his approval. It cannot be doubted that this join esolution recognized persons unable to

take the oath required, to which clasbelonged all persons within the descrip tion of the third section of the fou teenth amendment, as holding office in Virginia at the date of its passage, and provided for their removal from office. It is not clear whether it was the it ent of Congress that this removal should be effected in Virginia by the force of the joint resolution itself, or by the commander of the first military district. It was understood by the executive or military authorities as directing the removal of the persons described by military order. The resolution was pub lished I y command of the General of the army for the information of all concerned, on the 22d of March, 1869. It had been previously published by direction of the commander of the first military district, accompanied by an order, t take effect on the 18th of March, removing the persons described from The date at which this order was to take effect was afterwards changed to

the 21st of March. It is plain enough from this stateme that persons holding office in Virginia and within the prohibition of the four teenth amendment, were not regarded by ongress, or by the military authority n March, 1869, as having been already emoved from office.

It is unnecessary to discuss here the estion whether the government of Virnia, which seems to have been not prosional but permanent, when transferred from Alexandria to Richmond. seems provisional under the subsequent ogislation of Congress, or to express any opinion concerning the validity of the cat and her point resolution, or of the proceedings the floor.

This wa ings are referred to here only for the purpose of showing that the amendment had not been regarded by Congress, or the Executive, so far as represented by the military authorities, as effecting an immediate removal of the officers de scribed in the third section.

After most careful consideration, ther ore, I find myself constrained to the onclusion that Hugh W. Sheffey had not been removed from the office of udge at the time of the trial and sentence of the petitioner, and that the sentence of the Circuit Court of Rockoridge county was lawful. In this view of the case, it becomes

nnecessary to determine the question relating to the effect of the sentence of a judge de facto, exercising the office with the color, but without the substance of right. It is proper to say, however, that should have no difficulty in sustaining It appears that at one of our fashion the custody of the sheriff, ander the sentence of a court held by such a judge. Instructive argument and illustration this branch of the case might be derived from an examination of those provisions of the constitution ordaining that | completely enlist the admiration of no person shall be a Representative, or a gentleman engaged in commercial Senator, or President, or Vice President, pursuits, and not a great while from the Farnese palace. Indeed, Franunless having certain prescribed qualifi- a Northern latitude. By some cis II may forbid her to enter the cations. These provisions, as well as those which ordain that no Senator Representative shall, during his term of service, be appointed to any office under the United States, under certain circumstances, and that no person holding any finally lent a listening car to the of Hanover may request mildly, as such office shall, while holding any such | entreaties of her adorer, and after office, be a member of either house, a brief engagement they were trude herself into the Hanoverian operate on the capacity to take office. married. Of course, it is not the The election or appointment itself is pro-hibited and invalidated; and yet no instance is believed to exist where a person has been actually elected, and has actually taken the office, notwithstanding the prohibition, and his acts, while exereising its functions, have been held in- delight

But it is unnecessary to pursue the John A. Washington reserved, and held veniences which have been described, examination. The cases cited by couns at the time of his death. It has no cons and is repugnant to the first principles of sel cover the whole ground, both of visions of the constitution, is not to be This subject received the considera-

avored, if any other reasonable construc-ion can be found.

Is there, then, any other reasonable and kindred cases in this district, and I domestic imbroglio, not at all ceded it.

> his sentence, cannot be properly discharged upon a habeas corpus.
>
> It follows that the order of the Dis trict Judge must be reversed, and that the petitioner must be remanded to the custody of the sheriff of Rockbridge county.

and detained in custody in pursuance of

WHOSE BABY IS THAT?

Rich Scene in the New Orleans Sore

From the New Orleans Picayune. "Impossible!" Not long since a prominent mem-LIt is true, my dear!" ber of the New York Sorosis visited our city, and expressed surprise that no organization like the Soro ching smile replied : sis had been established among us. Her acquaintance being necessarily limited, her views on the matter were only imparted to a few kindred spirits, and these, by reason of recent residence, of like limited acquaintance. But what they lacked in social influence was amply compensated by an enterprising spirit and progressive views of life. The wretched indifference that prevailed among the beau sex to enlarged privileges must be dissipated, they thought, and to this end they proceeded to organize and set on foot an organization that would accomplish this end. The first thing to arrested for bigamy!" be done was to procure a suitable "The devil?" club room; but the "Varieties," the "Boston" and other similar organi--the justice has the original. zations, declining to permit a pri-"This is only a swindle!" ess transaction." resort to take a hall conveniently located pear Trivoli Circle. This secured, a meeting was appointed, and Monday night the initiatory members proceeded to organize the

institution. The attendance was limited, and only six ladies of an uncertain age enlisted in the laudable enterprise. Rules and regula ions were adopted, and a miniature ecture on woman's rights heralded the advent of the new enterprise. After this, of course, refreshments were to be taken, and the ladies evinced no great reluctance in testng the virtues of the exhilarating iquids set before them. But their meeting was destined to an unhappy conclusion. The hall had been for some time deserted, and the proprietor had lodged in one corner the debris of several broken stoves half the other dethroned monarchs and an old cupboard or two. These

discussion was interrupted by a prolonged wail, like an infant in "Sister!" exclaimed the Presi dent, "did any one bring a baby? There was a brief silence, and then a shaking of heads all around. "We will proceed?" said the elderly sister, wielding the baton of

office, and again the conversation rewanimated. But again the wail, longer, londer than before.

"Sisters, whom does that baby elong to?" sternly demanded the New York Sorosis. "Not mine."

"Not mine." "I should hardly think it's mine! exclaimed an elderly lady whose life had been passed in meditations on the perfidy of man. "I'm thank ful I've no such crime on my concience!"

"Is there any married sister among us?" inquired the lady. The youngest of the number, blue-eyed, meek-looking disciple confessed that she had been once, but wasn't now. Nevertheless, she assured them that nothing unfortunate had resulted in her brief experience, and the baby wasn't hers. "We will proceed!" and for a time the concealed feelings were silent. But the cat was only husbanding her strength for a more vigorous

serenade. It burst at length in screeches that would have rivalled bedlam. The hall was filled with the discordant sound, and the ladies held their breath in astonishment Then followed the short, quick spitthe feline growls and screeches of angry cats, the old stoves rattled; the cupboards shook; the noise grew loud; the uproar deafening. "Sisters, either the evil one among us, or that baby's got the hydrophobia. I'm going to leave! and the lady darted for the door followed by her disciples. Just as they reached the head of the stairs, the uproar broke out anew, and the cat and her young seampered across

This was the climax of affright Shriek after shriek testified their horror of the situation. Those behind rushed on those in front, and the whole party rolled down the steep stairs, and reaching the street. fled precipitately for their homes the New York Sorosis expressing her sense of the disturbance by the imple ejaculation:

Heaven help us! What a baby ! TIT FOR TAT. Too Sharp for Her Better Half. From the New Orleans Picayone.

A very amusing little incident re ently occuring in our city is being whispered around by parties seem ingly well advised in the premises. able places of amusemement last winter, a very fascinating and pretty oubrette had a short engagement. It was sufficient long, however, to means the parties became ac- Naples he no longer controls; Isa- CORRESPONDENTS. quainted, and as the days fled along, bella of Spain may warn her from mutual sympathy mellowed into the shores of that country which love. The lady, a little coy at first, she has just fled from, and George intention of the reporter to recite the rosy dreams of the honeymoon; how each adored the other, and happiness, radiant as poesy itself, be witched the hours into visions of

Weeks sped along, and months

harmony with the felicity that pre-One day the husband entered his wife's apartment, with the declaration that, deeply as he regretted

such an event, they must part. "Part-you don't mean to leave me?" exclaimed the lady. "Deeply as I regret the circum-

stance, such is the case!" was the "But why? What have I donewhat wrong have I committed?

"Nothing!" "And yet you leave me?" "My dear, in the haste of our marriage I forgot to mention a little fact, which in the mind of casuists might have formed an objection to it: I have another wife living!"

The lady was silent for a moment, and then assuming her most bewit

"My dear, I must confess that suspected something of the sort, and to guard against any future trouble, I had a little paper prepared by my attorney, which you will remember to have signed in the justice's office the day we were married. You suppose it to be merely a certificate of marriage; but it was merely an article of agreement, in which you promise to allow me, in case of separation, an annuity of twentyfive hundred dollars. Under the peculiar circumstances of the case, shall have to exact the fulfillment of this agreement, or have you

"True, my dear; here is a copy

"Oh, no, my dear; only a busi

There was some further protest -a little angry recrimination; but t is needless to say the conditions of the bond were finally complied with, and on this comfortable allowance the lady entertains serious thoughts of forsaking the buskin.

THE BOURBON ROMANCE. The Sequel to the Adventures of Prince Louis de Bourbon and the Cuban Belle-A Head of a Family Right

cously Indignant. On the 15th of March last Prince Louis Marie Ferdinand Pierre d'Alcantara, son of Count d'Aquila, the prother in law of the late King of Naples, cousin of Don Carlos, the aspirant to the Spanish throne, nephew to the Emperor of Brazil, and connected by other ties with of Europe, made his appearance in this city, in company with Miss Amelia Isabel de Hamel, the daughter of Mr. John de Hamel, a wellknown ship broker of Havana, and a gentleman well known in this city as a frequenter of fashionable re-sorts, and a constant companion of many of our most fashionable citi-zens. The Prince and the fair Cu-ban, the latter accompanied and ban, the latter accompanied and guarded by her mother, had come hither to be married, and this they hastened to do immediately on landing. But they found not a little difficulty in accomplishing their pur pose; the first priest selected to perform the ceremony, Father Lafont of the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, declined to do so on orders from Archibishop McCloskey; a civil marriage was decided upon; Mayor Hall happened to be absent the system by our from his office; and finally the noble parties were compelled to resort to ELECTRIC BATHS

Jefferson Market Police Court, where they were pronounced man which are so PLEASANT, INVIGORATING and wife by Justice Dodge.

Now comes, after a blissful honeymoon of nearly two months, the cruel relatives of the bridegroom protesting against the marriage.

Francis II, ex-King of Naples, hav-Francis II, ex-King of Naples, having no other subjects than the sycophantic followers who share with him the charity of the Pope, which leaves him to spend the remnant of BATHING DEPARTMENT his miserable days in the Farnese Palace at Rome, considers himsel the head of the family of Bourbon, and from his palace in Rome sends an angry protest against his marriage, to the free and independent young citizen Bourbon in his comfortable rooms in the Clarendon Hotel of this free and independent city of New York. The protest de clares the marriage null and void and is accompanied by a threat of ing constant watching and attendance, will do well to bring a friend with them. excommunication from the noble family of dethroned and impoverished monarchs who bear the name of Bourbon. The young prince is probably very little troubled by this threat, and will pay very little at tention to the protest. He is said to be a very spirited young man, able to take care of himself, and not at all proud of his connection with the family which has produced in one generation a "Bomba," a Fran-

cis II, and an Isabella of Spain. This marriage is thus far nearly a parallel with the famous Bonavarte Patterson case. It will be remembered by those familiar with the Piles, Piles, Piles history of the Bonapartes in America, that Jerome, the youngest brother of the great Napoleon, after his defeat in the West Indies by Toussaint L'Ouvreture, the famous negro General of Hayti, came to this city, and in 1803, visited Balti the French authorities insisted on calling her, was not allowed to enter France. Miss Harmel will probthe French authorities insisted on ably not be allowed to step foot in becomes him, that she will not indomains which Bismark has swallowed. It was the Pope who forbade the celebration of the marriage in this city; and he may now, unlike his predecessor in the Patterson case, pronounce the marriage null and void; but as long as they are rich and happy in this free counhad measured their length on time's try, the bride and bridegroom can dial. But at last a circumstance afford to laugh at the protests of occurred which put an end to bill- their family and the courses of their ing and cooing, and revealed a church.-New York Times May 7.

The Old Home

ESTABLISHMENT

THE NASHVILLE

S NOW AN ACKNOWLEDGED POPULAR Is NOW AN ACK NOW LEDGED POPULAR
institution, patronized by some of the best
and most learned citizens of the city and State.
Our register shows the names, diseases and residences of between six and seven hundred pationts, in Chronic Diseases atone, that we have
had under treatment since January, 1860. Many
of them are eminent Doctors of Medicine, and
Doctors of Divinity, Legislators, Congressmen,
Lawyers, Dentists, Editors, Merchants and
Planters, many Ladies of the city and from the
country, all of whom we are at liberty to, and
can with confidence refer.

OUR SUCCESS.

We have treated all classes and all kinds of diseases with success. Many of our patients that have been confined to their beds for years, have been restored to health,
All ACHEN AND PAINS from any and

OurLocation

We are located in one of the most healthy cities in the West or South. We are on high ground, and in the most airy and healthy part of the city, with no other house joining us nearer than two hundred feet on either side, so that we have a free circulation of air, and our rooms are all well ventilated on every side.

ADVANTAGES.

In this city we have as good Medical or Min

SULPHUR.

CHAYLYBEATE and LIMESTONE WATER.

can be found in the State, the waters of

as can be jound in the State, the water of which will be constantly kept, fresh, pure and cool, in the house for the use of patients who may need them, so t at the sick can have more advantages, and the chance of a quicker restoration to health, and for

LESS COST n this Establishment, than they can have at my of the Springs in the United States.

A Word to Strangers.

Strangers traveling, who may be taken sick in the way, can find in this Establishment a

Comfortable Home.

NO OPIEM

CALOMEL.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Bathing Rooms are perfeccily private. We have a Lady Assistant, always in attendance to administer to lady

FEEBLE PERSONS. Patients who are very low and feeble, need

ACCOMMODATIONS

Boarding and other accommodations as good and as cheap as any other similar institution, North or South.

CONSULTATIONS. Examinations and consultations in our rooms FREE. Visits for examinations or consulta-tions in any other part of the city, Five Bollars

DR. WESTERVELT'S MAGNETIC PRE prescribed them for the last twenty-five years, and has never known them to fail of Curring, even in the worst cases of Ten and Fifteen years standing. They give immediate ratiof, and effect a perfect cure in a shorter time than any other ramedy. They CONTAIN NO MARCUTIC, MERCURIAL or POISONOUS Drugs, more, where he met and married Miss Elizabeth Patterson, the beautiful daughter of a rich merchant of that city. After the French Empire was declared, he visited Europe with his wife, but Napoleon I, the head of the family, as in this case, refused to recognize the legality of the marriage, and "Miss Patterson," as the French authorities insisted on the sum of the sum of

Persons writing to us for further information xpecting an answer by letter, must enclose ne Bollar, with their name and postoffice ad-ress plainly written, and they will receive im-

PUBLICATIONS.

We have published a pamphlet circular, con-laining cortificates of cures performed of many diseases, from some of the best known and most reliable citizens of Nashville, which we will send to the address of any person who will send us a two cent stamp to pre-pay the postage on it. Address

P. A. WESTERVELT, M. D. ELECTRIC WATER CURE. No .15 Mulberry St., Nashville, Tenn. mar24 ood 6m.